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Every day is a grand opening in

SPRING OVERCOATS.

Complete lines of Children's and Boys' Suits and Suits suitable for all classes and conditions of men.

A Spring Overcoat is not a luxury but a neccessity and we have them at \$5 and upward.

Our spring style of Hats and Caps for Men and Boys is now in. Low prices prevail.

5 & 7 West Washington St.

HAT DEPARTMENT-16 South Meridian.

Light rains this afternoon or to-night.

SPRING OVERCOATS ARE RIPE.

Pull One at the

See our popular shades in silk-faced at

\$7.50.

Nearly 100 patterns to select from, be-tween \$6 and \$30, in almost every fabric known to the trade.

CONFIRMATION SUITS In all styles, at one profit below compe-

CHECKING THE OUTGO OF GOLD.

Request for \$1,000,000 in Bars Refused by the

Government Authorities.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- Late this after-

noon Superintendent Mason, of the assay

office, received notice from the Director of

the Mint that the \$1,000,000 in gold bars or-

dered by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.,

and Lazard Freer, would not be allowed to

be taken for export and the request for the

bars was refused. This is the first time in

eight years that the government has re-

fused to allow gold bars to be taken for ex-

port. Previous to that time exporters

either had to ship gold coin or buy gold

bars in open market. These bars were then

in the hands of bullion-dealers and some-

times commanded a premium as high as 1

per cent. Three years ago the assay office

had \$90,000,000 in gold bars behind its coun-

ters, but the steady drain for the last two years has reduced their stock to \$18,000,000, and the prospect of a further depletion was plainly apparent. If the firms named now desire to ship gold they will have to draw gold coin from the sub-treasury. This

is what one of the firms says it will do. The coin, however, by abrasion and other causes, is expected to show a loss of weight

of 18 per cent. if remitted on the other side, and it is thought this additional charge

will prevent any further shipments unless

the demand from abroad is extremely

thing, the people on the other side have a fancy for the yellow bricks Uncle Sain turns out of his molds. American gold bars are of such a high grade of fineness that the Europeans look upon them with great favor. Besides, coin in course of spinness that the series of such a high grade of fineness that the Europeans look upon them with great favor. Besides, coin in course of spinness that the series of spinness that th

shipment has a way of rubbing around with a resulting loss of weight, which, in

of a considerable amount-an amount, cer-

tainly, large enough to warrant considera-

tion. On the Atlantic voyage it is consid-

ered that the loss means \$1,000 to \$2,000 on

A dispatch from Washington says: Act-

ting Secretary Nettleton denied the appli-

cation for the reason that it is not believed

to be the duty of the government to fur-

nish gold in the most convenient form for

shipment from the United States at the

present rate of exchange, viz.: Four cents

per \$100. This action was taken with the

full approval of the President under au-

thority of a recent act of Congress giving

the Secretary of the Treasury discretion-

ary power to refuse such exchanges when-

ever deemed necessary for the best inter-

ests of the government. The only exchange of gold bars since the passage of

this law was one of \$600,000, made several days ago, a charge of 4 cents per \$100 being imposed. But as this rate does not seem to

have deterred the shipment of government

gold the Treasury Department has decided

to discontinue the exchange altogether for

the present. This policy will temporarily restrict all shipments of this character to gold bars and gold coin held by private

a million-dollar lot.

MURPHY, HIBBEN

Importers, Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, etc. (Wholesale Exclusively), Offer this week 100 cases Standard Prints, choice dress styles,

newest designs and colorings, at lower prices than any recent postal or "circular" quotations from any market.

ALL Simpson, Windsor, Hamilton, Pacific, Merrimack, Allen, Cocheco Fancy Dress Prints, Pinks, Purples, Shirtings, Mournings and Grays, at 1-2c per yard less than agents' list prices.

Special inducements to intending purchasers of Spring Stock. Lowest prices always a certainty.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG

To accommodate persons desiring to visit the great wheat and corn lands of the West, the Big Four Route (C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.) has established through car lines, equipped with Wagner palace sleeping and reclining-chair cars, to St. Louis and Peoria, at which point direct connections are made in Union Depots with through cars for all Western and Pacific Coast points. Now is the time to visit this great and rapidly-growing section of our country, and in order to thoroughly enjoy the trip ask for tickets via the Big Four Route.

For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

CHAIR CARS,

ROCKING CHAIRS

- NOR -Straight-backed Cane-seated Chairs

"JAMES DANDY" CHAIRS,

4-Trains-4

INDIANAPOLISto CINCINNATI

Following is the time of arrival and departure Depart-*3:55 am., 110:45 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *3:30 p. m., 16:30 p. m. Arrive-19:15 a. m., *11:15 a. m., 17:45 p. m., *10:55 p. m., *12:35 a. m. Trains marked * are daily, † daily except Sun-H. J. RHEIN, Gen'l Ag't.

PUNISHED FOR BLASPHEMY.

The Story of a Backslider Who Became Dumb While Cursing the Pope and Church.

NEW HAVEN, March 17 .- Superstitious people among the French Catholics in this city are wondering over the fate which befell Louis Le May last Monday, who, they claim, was stricken dumb for blasphemy. The Rev. Father Lacusse, of Montreal, had opened a mission in St. Louis Church, and he had preached an eloquent sermon, telling the people to recall the wandering and careless members of the church to their religious duties. "If you know anyone." said the speaker, "that is a Catholic and should come to the mission, remind him of it, and tell him to look to his soul's welfare

while there is yet time.' This aroused the missionary spirit in his congregation, and Louis Le May was one of the recalcitrant Catholics who was approached to go to church. He has not been to church in a long time, and being a "good fellow," his more devout co-religionists endeavored to induce him to renew his vows of allegiance to the Catholic faith. Le May responded to these endeavors with sulkiness. His duty was urged upon, when profane tirade, cursing the mission, the church, the priests, the Pope and every-thing connected with the church. Suddenly he grew rigid, his arms twitched convulsively and he gasped for breath. He endeavored to speak, but he could not utter a word. He was stricken dumb. Since then he has grown a little better, but he

can articulate but a very little.

The doctors say he had a stroke of paralysis brought on by his excitement, but the French Catholics look upon it as a visitation from God for blasphemy. The story is known to every Catholic in the city, and the mission has been crowded every day

Convention of Patrons of Industry, LANSING, Mich., March 17 .- The annual Patrons of Industry, will begin here on Wednesday. It is said that there will be trouble over the alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the association by its officers. This is practically the first meeting of the order since it became something more than a Michigan organization. The Patrons now have 140,000 members in Michigan, and have pushed the organization outside so rapidly that Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the two Dakotas will be represented at the meeting of the Supreme Association. Some of the most important problems with which the convention will have to deal are the questions of inde-pendent political action by the order and he formation of a close working alliance with the leading labor organizations and the Grange and Farmers' Alliance.

Again at New Orleans, and Important Developments Expected as a Result.

Origin of the Conspiracy Against Hennessy, as Related by His Secretary.

His Dealings with the Notorious Band of Assassins-Grand Jury Instructed to Investigate the Prison Massacre.

MAFIA WARNINGS.

Alleged Threats Against New Orleans Officials-Matrangas and Provenzanos at War. NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17 .- Mayor Shakespeare yesterday received a letter purporting to come from a committee of 3,000 Italians, notifying him that Parkerson, Wickliff and himself must die at the hands of the aforesaid committee. In conclusion, the letter states that all the chief's assassins are not caught yet. Chief of Police Gaster thinks all such letters are a hoax. Mr. Parkerson treats the letter lightly. He knows that if a hair of his head was touched it would result in a terrible punishment of the Italians and Sicilians. The result of the tragedy of Saturday is that the Provenzanos and Matrangas are accusing each other of being members of the Matia, and from this some important facts may become known. That the Matrangas are prominent in this society of assassins there seems to be no doubt, but in the Hennessy case there was not sufficient evidence to implicate Charles Matranga. The grand jury is investigating the charges of the bribed jurors in the Hennessy case, and it is understood they have some important clews. Great interest attaches to the whereabouts of private detective O'Malley, at whose door is laid the charge of bribery. It is believed he is in hiding in this city. It is not likely that O'Malley will continue to live in New Orleans, as the feeling

the church. rita would not be molested At Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.'s it was said that it was impossible to tell at the moment whether the action of the Treasury Department would make any difference in the firm's gold exports or not. The additional cost involved in sending coin instead of bars was estimated at 4 cents per \$100. There are several reasons why the shippers prefer to send gold bars rather than coin across the ocean. For one thing, the people on the other side have a

ing that Scaffedi, an uncle of the man of that name who was slain on Saturday, had been black-mailed by the Mafia about five years ago. Five hundred dollars was de-manded, but Provenzano and others advised him not to pay. The Mafia finally agreed to take \$250, providing the victim would pay for the dinner that appears to follow successful robbery, and precede contemplated murder. To get from under the ban, Scaffedi agreed to the terms, and went with Matranga to the swamp, where two masked men were met. Matranga explained to them that Scaffedo was showing a disposition to do the best he could, and the amount he was willing to pay should satisfy them. The masked men agreed to

The records of the registration office in this city show that Antonio Marchesi was registered as a voter Oct. 3, 1890. He was one of the four men the Italian consul claimed were still Sicilian subjects. No record was found of Monestro, Comites or

firms and individuals. DISASTROUS SNOW-SLIDES.

Miners Buried Under Avalanches in the Colorado Mountains-Isolated for Two Weeks.

DENVER, March 17 .- Silverton, Col., has been completely isolated from the world for several weeks by snow banks, which range from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Communication was had with the camp today, when it was learned that an avalanche came down the side of Belcher mountain. last week, burying Sam Hilton, Ed Horan, Wellington Ovens, Tom Ovens and Richard Hill under fifty feet of snow and rocks. Wellington Ovens, Cook and Hill were rescued alive, but the others were smothered

A dispatch from Crested Butte says another snow-slide horror was reported this morning. This time it is Eureka mine, on Treasury mountain. Charles Devine, J. G. McQuarrie and Joseph McCullough, the entire force of the mine, were killed, and their bodies are covered with snow. S. C. Robinson, who is having the property worked, went up there yesterday from here, and found the cabin locked up and in good shape, but the men were gone. It is not known when they were killed, or where to look for the bodies, and it is not at all unlikely that their remains will stay under the snow until the bare ground in the summer reveals them.

Collided on a Curve.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 17 .- While the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana train, seventeen minutes late, was discharging passengers at the Third-street depot, last night, the Chicago & West Michigan train, two minutes late, rounded a curve and ran into the rear coach, demolishing platforms, cow-catcher and drawbars. Mrs. C. A. Gaens, of Chicago, had her spine injured and was otherwise hurt. No others sustained serious injuries.

BILIOUSNESS, constipation, torpid liver, piles, cured by Dr. Miles's Nerve and Liver DESPONDENCY, caused by a diseased liver, can ples free at druggists, by mail 25c. MILES MED. Co., Eikbert, Ind.

MORE THREATS BY THE MAFIA

Mayor Shakespeare, Parkerson and Wickliff Notified that They Must Die.

Provenzanos and Matrangas Said to Be at War

against him is very strong.

Joseph Provenzano this morning called on Archbishop Janssens relative to the accusation of Father Manorita, charging him [Provenzano] with a connection with the Mafia. Mr. Provenzano stated to the Archbishop that the accusation was not only unpleasant, but that, being made at this time, tended to do him harm, especially as it came from a priest. Provenzano said further that he had never had any relations of any nature with Father Manorita-not even being acquainted with him. He said to the Archbishop that he had not carried out his first impulse, to bring the matter to the attention of the courts, but had come to ask advice from the head of

Archbishop Janssens replied that he was sorry that the affair had occurred, and that he had already seen Father Manorita, who had written a letter for publication which he thought would be satisfactory, as it ex-onerated Provenzano from the Mana accu-sation. The Archbishop further told Mr. Provenzano that Father Manoritta had been very invest excited recently, and he thought it best for all to drop the matter; that he did not believe the Americans had anything against law-abiding Italians, and that he was convinced that Father Mano-

Joseph Provenzano says that as he only wanted to clear himself of the Mafia accusations he will take no further steps in the

In his letter, Father Manoritasays he exonerates Provenzano before the public of the charges he made that Provenzano belonged to the Matia, and, in conclusion, says: "As for the rest, you are authorized to say that Mr. Provenzano himself cannot believe that I know anyone belonging to the Mafia, though, with everybody in the city, I am convinced that unhappily such society exists among us, and that the midnight murders will not be stopped as long as this society shall not be annihilated." John Caruso and Sunzeri were seen by a reporter in the parish prison, this morning, and Provenzano's statement read to them. The prisoners showed much uneasiness, but

with the Mafia. A statement is published here this eventhis, and the party, together with others, afterward enjoyed the spread at the expense of Scaffedi.

WHY THEY HATED HENNESSY.

The Late Chief's Secretary Gives Some Inside Facts Concerning the Mafia,

NEW ORLEANS, March 17 .- The late Chief Hennessy was probably the best posted man in America with regard to the Mafia society. Besides his fearlessness, an intimate acquaintance with many Italians gave him opportunities to learn much of the secret workings of the murderous league. Several arrests he made were upon Italian information, and if he had succeeded in inspiring Italian witnesses with enough courage to come to court he would have secured several convictions. The Mafia knew this. Hennessy himself said that several Mafia assassinations were based upon the suspicion that the victims had given him information, Esposito's

capture being avenged in that way. This evening Mr. George W. Vandervoot, Hennessy's private secretary and confidential friend, made a statement of the history of Hennessy's connection with the Italians, which tells an interesting story. Mr. Vanderroot begins with the Esposito case. A price was set upon the head of the famous bandit, and Hennessy joined in the chase. Esposito was captured on the street. Hennessy kept him concealed until the New York ship was ready to leave, snuggled him on board, and then walked off boldly into a crowd of Italians, who were watching on the wharf. Esposito was taken to New York, and several Italians went on to swear that they had known the man here for twenty years, and he could not, therefore, be the bandit. s were John Caruso spared by the people last Saturday, and Rocco Gerricci, who was killed in the attack on the prison, besides several Italians still prominent here. The identification of Esposito was complete, and he was taken to Italy. The Italians were bent on saving the great bandit and Mafia chief, and of-fered \$50,000 to the chief to swear Esposito was not the man. The Chief refused, and was a marked man.

mail and murder, as well as revenge. He pursued the Mafia. In his opinion the heads of the local Mafia were Antonio Matranga, James Caruso, Frank Romero and Rocco Gerricci. Hennessy also thought Joseph Macheca a member. Macheca was not the man's real name. His father was sent to the penitentiary in company with two others, it is said, and wrote to his wife that he was virtually dead, and she should marry again if she got a chance. She married Macheca, and her son adopted Macheca's name. Some twenty years afterwards her husband got free in some way and called on his wife. The shock is supposed to have shattered his health and reason, and the man was silently removed a few days later. The stiletto or poison did the work. the work.

MOTIVE FOR KILLING THE CHIEF. Hennessy regarded Macheca as a bad man. He was once the captain of the Innocents, a Sicilian political body charged with many dark crimes. Hennessy traced up Macheca's past, and when there came a break between them the chief unwisely blurted out what he knew, and threatened to land Macheca in State's prison. That was one of the motives for Hennessy's doom. Hennessy traced out that the Mafia met in the Italian quarter. Romero was masterat-arms, hung around the courts, kept track of green "dagos," and picked out the man for each assassin. Geracci was the bull-dozer of the society, and Hennessy attributed two murders to that bloodthirsty Matian. Sentence of death was passed, lots were drawn in the different branches of the Mafia throughout the city, and men from different sections were chosen, there being less danger of identification or detection in that plan. The victim was generally invited to a supper or game of cards and slain in the house of his friends. Vitrano, a witness for the Provenzanos, was removed in that way, his head being cleft with an ax, and the body burnt. Another Italian was murdered, the remains carried to a causal far in the rear of the city and dropped therein. In both cases Hennessy found a woman who saw the killing, but neither would identify any of the perpetrators. But Hennessy was certainly giving at-arms, hung around the courts, kept track But Hennessy was certainly giving The Provenzano-Matranga feud was the

last. The chief was friendly to the Provenzance, considering them Americanized and evidently not in the Mafia. The heads of the opposing side were rival stevedores, bad blood arose and trouble was imminent. There were several rows and personal altercations and the chief determined upon peace. He sent for both sides, told them no Mafia would be allowed while he was chief, that he knew them, and that they must live in peace or go to prison, where he would send them. Hennessy made them shake hands and take a drink, and they all left seemingly on good terms. Macheca then told Matranga he had made a mistake; that the Provenzanos would break their word, and that the chief was helping the Provenzanos. So the feud was kept up. A MATRANGA CONSPIRACY.

One night the Matrangas were fired upon, and two of the party lost legs in the attempted assassination. Before morning Hennessy had all the Provenzano party in jail, but the Matrangas said they did not know who did the shooting. In the evening, however, the Matrangas held a caucus and decided to break the usual vendetta custom and to point out the Provenzanos as their assailants. The Matrangas told a marvelously constructed and consistent story, and so secured the conviction of the Provenzance. The police, however, from captains to patrolmen, swore that they had seen the Provenzance during the shooting, and at that time the Provenzance were in Royal-street concert saloons. The prosecution attacked the police, and broadly in-sinuated that the chief had connived with his men to save the Provenzanos. Hennessy chafed under the imputation, as he had refrained from taking any interest the case. Judge Baker granted a new trial, believing that the men had not been proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt. Hennessy's honor having been impugned he announced that he would take part in the case. He would go on the stand and show the jury how much credence to place in Macheca, Matranga and some of the others by revealing their part. He se-cured the Esposito affidavits, and other affidavits, and laughed at the threats of danger. He got a mysterious letter, warning him that he would be attacked either at the window of his office or on his way home. Hennessy knew so little of fear that he did not prepare against the possible carrying out of the warning. In the meantime the Monsterio shanty was rented, the guns provided, and the Mafia had decided by lot upon the men to do the firing. Oct. 16 was only a few days before the date set for the second trial of the Provenzanos. Hennessy died with his threatened exposure unfulfilled. Hennessy always thought that O'Malley directed most of the annity against him refused to most of the enmity against him, refused to denied ever having had anything to do work in the Matranga case alongside of O'Malley, and believed that it he was killed O'Malley would have a hand in the

Of the men mentioned above, Gerracci, James Caruso, Macheca and Romero were killed, John Caruso escaped death by hiding in the prison, and O'Malley has not been seen for several days, anticipating a visit from the vigilance committee.

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Marr Instructs That Body to Investigate the Tragedy of Saturday. NEW ORLEANS, March 17 .- Judge R. H Marr, in Section A. Criminal Court, to-day charged the grand jury as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury-Since your last adjournment New Orleans has been the scene of a deplorable tragedy, which terminated in the death of eleven persons, prisoners in the custody of the law, charged with complicity in the assassination of David C. Hennesy, late chief of police of this city. I say a deplorable tragedy, because, without reference to the cause, all good citizens must and do regret the taking of human life without warrant of law. The details and incidents of this alleged homicide and its causes and antecedents, are matters of public notoriety; they are discussed in the daily press, and they are largely occupying the mind at

home and abroad. "On Friday last the trial of a large number of persons charged with the murder of Chief Hennessy, which had occupied the court for some twenty-five days, terminated in a verdict of 'not guilty' as to all but three of those on trial, and a mistrial as to these three. This result was received with evident dissatisfaction by those who had watched the proceedings from day to day, and it was charged publicly that some of the jurors and witnesses had been bribed or otherwise tampered with and

"Pursuant to a call made by many citizens, published in the daily papers of Saturday morning, a large number of persons assembled on Canal street and proceeded to the parish prison; an entrance was effected by force, nine of the persons implicated in the killing of Hennessy were shot, and two of the three, with respect to whom there has been a mistrial, were hanged, and then the crowd that surrounded the prison quietly dispersed. Matters of such gravity cannot be ignored by courts or grand juries. I am compelled by duty as judge to bring them to your no-tice, and I feel assured that they will receive at your hands proper attention, and the calm, careful investigation which they

"As I have heretofore charged you, the district attorney is your legal adviser, and you will, of course, consult with him freely touching this and all such other matters as may engage your attention. It is not my purpose now to do more than give this matter in charge to you, and I do so with every confidence that there will be no hasty or ill-considered action on your part, that the results of your investigation and deliberation will be in accordance with your appreciation and estimate of the facts as they may come to your knowledge. The sheriff will present an official report of the occurrence of Saturday. When that report is filed it will be accessible to you, and in reference to that as well as all matters requiring investigation by you, shall give you such further instructions from time to time as I may deem neces-

Hiennessy did not confound the Mafia and the vendetta. The vendetta was the instrument of private vengeance. The Mafia was organized for robbery, black-

grand jury. He was followed by W. H. Priest, secretary of the committee of fifty, George Denegre and Chief Gaster.

UNCLE SAM NOT LIABLE.

Ex-Secretary Bayard on the Question of Indemnity for the Killing of Foreigners. WILMINGTON, Del., March 17 .- Ex-Secretary of State Bayard, when asked for his opinion of the killing of the four subjects of the King of Italy at New Orleans, said: "Taking the newspaper reports of this event there is no basis upon which the Italian government can place a claim for indemnity. The disturbance was purely local, and there was no affront offered to the representatives of the Italian government. Neither was there any discrimination between the citizens of the United States and those of Italy. Bad as it was,

all were used alike." When asked if the settlement in the case of the massacre of the twenty-eight Chinamen at Rock Springs, Wyo., on Sept. 2, 1885, afforded a precedent for a claim for indemnity in this latter case, he said: "No, I think not. The cases are not similar. It is very doubtful if the perpetrators of the Wyoming outrages were American citizens. It occurred at a place and under circumstances that made it impossible to afford the Chinese protection from the law-less miners who assailed them. In the settlement of the Chinese case the United States government agreed to pay the bill of \$147,748.74 which the Chinese government rendered, but it was especially stipulated that the pay should not be understood as an acknowledgment of official obligation in the matter. The money was paid as a gratuity, not as under an obligation of treaty or principle of international law, but solely from a sentiment of generosity or pity to aid an innocent and unfortunate body of men. The fact is, these people are given the same protection that is afforded to American citizens. The courts are open to them, and judgment is impartial. Further than that the United States has no liability. Theoutbreaks of violence men at Rock Springs, Wyo., on Sept. 2, as no liability. The outbreaks of viole are a part of the common risk to which all people are liable, and which it is impossi-ble to prevent. There is no obligation of law or customs of which I am aware that makes the United States hable for indemnity or reparation in this case."

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

Resolutions Adopted by Nashville Italians on the Killing of Their Countrymen. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17 .- A meeting was held in this city last night by about two hundred Italian residents, to take action in regard to the New Orleans lynching. A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions, and the following were adopted and ordered sent to the Italian minister at Washington and consul at New Orleans:

Resolved, That we ask our American minister at Washington and consul at New Orleans to protest, through the Italian government, in the strongest terms, against the willful murder of our countrymen by a lawless mob, while said countrymen had either been declared innocent or were in the hands of the law; and be it further Resolved. That this action was not only a gross breach of the laws of the State of Louisiana, but a gross and willful violation of the terms and intents of the treaty of peace now in existence between the Italian government and the United States; and that we ask our consuls and minister to instruct the home government to demand full and complete reparation at the hands of the United States, and a full and thorough investi-gation and the punishment of the leaders and instigators of this most cowardly and unparal-leled massacre of defenseless people.

The Jury Feared Assassination,

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- E. L. Russell, chief attorney for the Mobile & Ohio railroad, is in Washington. Speaking of the New Orleans riot, he said: "Macheca was a revengeful man, and was concerned in at least three murders in New Orleans, 1 do not believe the jury was corruptly influenced. I think they were afraid of being assassinated if they convicted the Italians. I know Parkerson and Danagere very well.

They are both reputable men and of high standing. It must have taken a great deal of courage for them to head the crowd of men who attacked the jail, because they are now marked men among the Italians; and I believe that the relatives of the dead men will have their revenge, though it may take years to accomplish it."

Protest from Boston.

BOSTON, March 17 .- A meeting under the auspices of the Italian colony in this city was held in Faneuil Hall to-night to protest against the recent killing of Italian prisoners in New Orleans. Nearly three thousand people attended. Dr. J. Maccaluso said the affair was a lasting disgrace to Americans, and they should shed Italians should assemble and observe a day of universal mourning. Dominic Maggi declared that it was high time missionaries were sent to New Orleans from this State, where law and justice prevail. If they do not understand the law, the great United States should make them understand it. Resolutions of protest were adopted.

Nearly Killed for Denouncing the Mafia. CHICAGO, March 17.-Frank Hagan, this morning, stood waiting for a car. Three Italians stood near him. Hagan began to talk of the New Orleans lynching, and said that every member of the Maiia ought to be hung. The words had scarcely been uttered when the three Italians drew their knives and attacked him. He was severely cut about the body, and would have been killed outright had not his cries brought several men to his assistance. The Italians escaped.

An English View. LONDON, March 17.—The St. James Gazette to-day says that it is curious to find the people of Italy lamenting the death of the Mafia conspirators at New Orleans. They were wretches who had been driven out of their own country as pests of society. The grief of the Marquis Di Rudini for the men who were lynched would not be long or very profound if the Matia had not emigrated and they had received equally short shrift from Sicilian

vigilantes. An Expression from Montreal. NEW YORK, March 17 .- The following telegram was received here to-day from Montreal, by the Italian colony:

The Italian colony of Montreal, in a meeting, expresses great sympathy for the families of the poor Italians butchered at New Orleans by a populace who call themselves civilized and respecters of the law. The meeting unanimously resolved that the facts would not be justified by the most ferocious savages of Central Africa. It is hoped that the Italian government will have shown it all satisfaction due to a friendly nation, which is worthy of respect.

Baron Fava Will Postpone His Holiday. ROME, March 17 .- Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, will not take a holiday until the New Orleans question is settled. United States Minister Porter, at an interview which he had to-day with the Marquis Di Rudini. reiterated his regret at the occurrence, and gave the Premier new assurances that more effective protection would in future be accorded the Italians in the United States.

Fatal Railway Wreck in Missouri. TRENTON. Mo., March 17 .- The westbound passenger train on the Quincy, Omaha & Pacific railway was wrecked near Greencastle, Mo., this afternoon. The mail car became derailed and the two passenger coaches immediately behind it were thrown into the ditch. Mrs. Sarah G. Campbell, of Trenton, was killed outright. Conductor Jos. Mitchell, of Quincy, was fatally injured, and Mail Agent H. B. Wheeler seriously injured. Ten passengers were also more or less badly hurt, but none of them fatally. mail car became derailed and

of them fatally. Comedian Mackey Seriously Ill.

TERRIBLE OCEAN DISASTER

Steamship Utopia Runs Into a Man-of-War and Sinks in Gibraltar Bay.

Over 200 Italian Immigrants, Bound for America, Drowned, Many of Them Being Women and Children-400 Thought to Be Saved.

Prince Jerome Nopoleon's Sufferings Finally Relieved by Death.

Change in the Hawaiian Ministry-King Kalakaua's Will-French Tariff Views-Titled Owners of Dram-Shops.

OVER TWO HUNDRED PERISHED. teamer, with 700 Italians Aboard, Sunk by

a British Man-of-War. GIBRALTAR, March 17 .- The British steamship Utopia, from Italian ports, bound to New York, with seven hundred Italian immigrants aboard, collided to-day with the British iron-clad Rodney. anchored in Gibraltar bay, and sunk soon afterward off Raggedstaff. A southwest gale was blowing at the time of the collision. Many women and children were drowned. A large number clinging to the rigging have been rescued by boats from

the channel squadron. On entering the bay the Utopia, before colliding with the Rodney, ran into the British iron-clad Anson. The Utopia sunk within a few minutes. Boats were immediately lowered from the British iron-clads and also from the Swedish man-of-war Freya. These boats rescued 180 persons, who are now on board the various vessels. Many others who were rescued are lodged in government buildings on shore. It is reported that the crew of the Utopia were saved, but that over two hundred passengers perished.

PRINCE NAPOLEON DEAD.

His Long Illness Finally Ended-Christianity Embraced at the Last Moment. ROME, March 17 .- Prince Jerome Napoleon died at 7:10 o'clock this evening. This afternoon, after consultation with the other physicians in attendance, Dr. Bacelli informed King Humbert that the end was near. The last agony soon followed. Prince Victor, shortly before the end, entered the room in which his father was dying, but was so overcome with emotion that he left the apartment sobbing violently. It is said that the united strength of four men was required to keep the dying Prince in bed this morning, and

suffered were audible in the streets. Prince Napoleon left his memoirs and his entire correspondence in the hands of Mr. Frederick Mason. After dismissing all the other distinguished visitors who called upon him yesterday probably for the last time the Prince confided to King Humbert his last wishes. After reading a telegram from Pere Hyacynthe, which said: "We all pray for you; God alone is your support," the Prince remarked: "When the moment arrives I shall be quite ready. My con-

that his cries caused by the pain which he

The funeral of Prince Napoleon will be conducted with religious ceremonies. The death-chamber has been converted into a mortuary chapel, hung with black cloth and with black velvet. An altar has been erected against the wall on one side of the room. The body of Prince Napoleon will be interred in the creat of the room. be interred in the crypt of the royal mauso-leum, in the Church of La Superga, on the

leum, in the Church of La Superga, on the Collina Heights, near Turin.

The Abbe Pujot, it is announced this afternoon, previous to the Prince's death, administered the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church to Prince Jerome Napoleon. The Abbe, in an interview, said he gave the sacrament to Prince Napoleon at 6 o'clock this morning, when the latter was in full possession of his faculties. He [the priest] had conversed with the Prince on the subject of his religious opinions, and the dying man had said he did not profess the atheistic sentiments attributed to him; that he was sentiments attributed to him; that he was inclined toward Rousseau's doctrines, and that he would die like an emperor, adhering to the principles of the Concordal, and fully imbued with the religious sentiments of the Bonapartes. Abbe Pajot says he considers that this statement justified him n administering the sacrament to the

Early in the present month it was stated in this city that Prince Napoleon had made a will which disuberited his eldest son, Prince Victor, and vested in his younger brother, Prince Louis, the pretensions of the family of Bonaparte to the imperial throne of France. Later on the press of the city stated that Prince Napoleon's political testament declared that France had forever abandoned the monarchical ideas, and requested that the traditions of the house of Bonaparte should never be used in the interest of a mere dynasty. To Prince Louis he was said to leave as a sacred legacy the duty of upholding the democratic empire. In a codicil, written in the sick-chamber, the dying Prince expressed the hope that France and Italy would ever be sister nations.

A Female Bonaparte Dead. Paris: March 17. - Princess Marianne Bonaparte, a grandniece of Napoleon L. died yesterday at Ajaccio, Corsica.

HAWAII AN AFFAIRS.

New Cabinet Appointed by the Queen-King Kalakaua's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- A letter from Honolulu, dated Feb. 25, says that the Supreme Court has decided that the Queen has the right to appoint a new Cabinet. The Queen has announced her Cabinet as follows: Samuel Parker, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; H. A. Widenab, Minister of Finance; C. M. Spencer, Minister of Interior, and W. A. Whiting, Attorney-general.

The decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the royal prerogative of appointment also held that besides the methods set forth in the Constitution, the Cabinet may be removed by the sovereign upon the death of his or her royal predecessor. The decision was by Chief-justice Judd, and there was but one dissenting justice. Col. Quako and Ministers Parker and Widemann have been appointed commissioners of the crown lands. Hon. J. O'Dominis, husband of the queen, has been made governor of the island of Oahu. The palace and government building have

been largely stripped of the mourning em-blems placed there at the time of King Kalakaua's funeral. The will of the deceased monarch was admitted to probate in the Supreme Court on March the the terms Princess Liliuokalani is declared successor to the throne; failing heirs, she shall cause Princess Victoria Kaiulani to be declared her successor. In the event of the latter attaining the throne, before the age of ma-jority, the Queen Consort Kapiolani shall be regent until the Princess arrives at her majority. In case the latter has no heirs majority. In case the latter has no heirs and the royal line becomes extinct, Queen Kapiolani then becomes next successor to the throne, which descends from her to Princess Poomaikelani, sister of the deceased King and her heirs, or failing such, to Prince David Kawanakoa, a cousin of Kalakawa. All the deceased monarch's property is bequeathed to Queen Kapiolani and her heirs.

and her heirs.

On the 9th inst Queen Liliuokalani
publicly proclaimed Princess Victoria